

Report Information
from Dialog DataStar

THOMSON
The logo consists of the word "THOMSON" in a bold, sans-serif font above a horizontal line. A five-pointed star is positioned on the line, with its points pointing upwards, downwards, leftwards, and rightwards. Below the line is the word "DIALOG" in a bold, sans-serif font.
DIALOG

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Fingerprint pre-alignment for hybrid match-on-card system.

Accession number & update

0009828254 20080406.

Conference information

Sixth International Conference on Information, Communications and Signal Processing, Singapore, Singapore, 10–13 Dec. 2007.

Source

Sixth International Conference on Information, Communications and Signal Processing, 2007, p. 1630–3, 15 refs, ISBN: 978-1-4244-0982-2. Publisher: IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA.

Author(s)

Lam-H-K, Yau-W-Y, Chen-T-P, Hou-Z, Wang-H-L.

Author affiliation

Lam, H.K., Yau, W.Y., Chen, T.P., Hou, Z., Wang, H.L., Inst. for Infocomm Res., Singapore, Singapore.

Abstract

Smartcard has limited memory and processing resources. If we can perform some generic and **time** consuming algorithm in the host PC that **captures** the query **fingerprint image**, the **time** taken for matching in the smartcard could be reduced considerably. For this reason, we propose a new **fingerprint pre-alignment** algorithm in the host PC that obtains small amount of information from the smartcard, find the **alignment** point and angle and send the **aligned** query **fingerprint** template to the smartcard for matching. Our **pre-alignment** algorithm achieved more than 90% genuine acceptance **rate** on the FVC 2000 database and within small distance and angle tolerance.

Descriptors

BIOMETRICS-ACCESS-CONTROL; IMAGE-MATCHING; SMART-CARDS.

Classification codes

B6135 Optical-image-and-video-signal-processing*;
C5260B Computer-vision-and-image-processing-techniques*.

Keywords

fingerprint-prealignment; hybrid-match-on-card-system; smartcard;
query-fingerprint-image; biometrics.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Language

English.

Publication type

Conference-paper.

Availability

CCCC: 1-4244-0983-7/07/\$25.00.

Publication year

2007.

Publication date

20070000.

Edition

2008013.

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Fingerprint image mosaicking by recursive ridge mapping.

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Full text options **Accession number & update**

0009624783 20071116.

Source

IEEE Transactions on Systems Man and **Cybernetics**--Part B (Cybernetics) ,
 {IEEE--Trans--Syst--Man--Cybern--B--Cybern--USA}, Oct. 2007, vol. 37, no. 5, p. 1191–203, 34 refs,
 CODEN: ITSCFI, ISSN: 1083-4419. Publisher: IEEE, USA.

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Kyoungtaek-Choi, Heeseung-Choi, Sangyoun-Lee, Jaihie-Kim.

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Abstract

To obtain a large **fingerprint image** from several small partial **images**, mosaicking of **fingerprint images** has been recently researched. However, existing approaches cannot provide accurate transformations for mosaics when it comes to **aligning images** because of the plastic distortion that may occur due to the nonuniform contact between a finger and a sensor or the deficiency of the correspondences in the **images**. In this paper, we propose a new scheme for mosaicking **fingerprint images**, which iteratively matches ridges to overcome the deficiency of the correspondences and compensates for the amount of plastic distortion between two partial **images** by using a thin-plate spline model. The proposed method also effectively eliminates erroneous correspondences and decides how well the transformation is estimated by calculating the **registration** error with a normalized distance map. The proposed method consists of three phases: feature extraction, transform estimation, and mosaicking. Transform is initially estimated with matched minutia and the ridges attached to them. Unpaired ridges in the overlapping area between two **images** are iteratively matched by minimizing the **registration** error, which consists of the ridge matching error and the inverse consistency error. During the estimation, erroneous correspondences are eliminated by considering the geometric relationship between the correspondences and checking if the **registration** error is minimized or not. In our experiments, the proposed method was compared with three existing methods in terms of **registration** accuracy, **image quality**, minutia extraction **rate**, processing **time**, reject to fuse **rate**, and verification performance. The average **registration** error of the proposed method was less than three pixels, and the maximum error was not more than seven pixels. In a verification test, the equal error **rate** was reduced from 10% to 2.7% when five **images** were combined by our proposed method. The proposed method was superior to other compared methods in terms of **registration** accuracy, **image quality**, minutia extraction **rate**, and verification.

Descriptors

FEATURE-EXTRACTION; **FINGERPRINT-IDENTIFICATION**; **IMAGE-MATCHING**; **IMAGE-REGISTRATION**; **IMAGE-SEGMENTATION**; ITERATIVE-METHODS; SPLINES-MATHEMATICS; TRANSFORMS.

Classification codes

B6135 Optical-image-and-video-signal-processing*;
 B0230 Integral-transforms;
 C5260B Computer-vision-and-image-processing-techniques*;
 C1130 Integral-transforms;
 C6130S Data-security.

Keywords

image-quality; **image-registration**; transform-estimation; feature-extraction; thin-plate-spline-model; ridge-matching; **image-alignment**; recursive-ridge-mapping; **fingerprint-image-mosaicking**.

Treatment codes

P Practical;
 T Theoretical-or-mathematical.

Language

English.

Publication type

Journal-paper.

Digital object identifier

10.1109/TSMCB.2007.907038.

Publication year

2007.

Publication date

20071000.

Edition

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Copyright statement

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Efficient alignment of fingerprint images.

Accession number & update

0007462221 20070101.

Conference information

Proceedings of 16th International Conference on Pattern Recognition,
Quebec City, Que., Canada, 11–15 Aug. 2002.

Source

Proceedings 16th International Conference on Pattern Recognition, 2002, vol.3, p. 748–51 vol.3, 8 refs,
pp. 4 vol.(xxix+834+xxxv +1116+xxxiii+1068+xxv+418), ISBN: 0-7695-1695-X. Publisher: IEEE
Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA.

Author(s)

Ramoser–H, Wachmann–B, Bischof–H. Editor(s): Kasturi–R, Laurendeau–D, Suen–C.

Author affiliation

Ramoser, H., Adv. Comput. Vision, Vienna, Austria.

Abstract

Fingerprint matching is a common technique for biometric authentication. Solid state sensors for **fingerprint** recognition are used in small sized embedded systems. The size of these sensors makes it necessary to store several impressions of the same finger. In order to reduce the memory requirements and matching **time** all these **images** can be fused into one larger **image**. We present a RANSAC based method to determine a rigid transformation which **aligns** two **fingerprint images** using solely minutiae coordinates and minutiae angles. The reliability of the method is demonstrated with experimental results.

Descriptors

FINGERPRINT–IDENTIFICATION; IMAGE–MATCHING; OPTIMISATION; SENSOR–FUSION.

Classification codes

C5260B **Computer–vision–and–image–processing–techniques***;

C1250M **Image–recognition**;

C5260A **Sensor–fusion**;

C1180 **Optimisation–techniques**.

Keywords

fingerprint–matching; biometric–authentication; optimization; alignment; RANSAC; minutiae–coordinates; minutiae–angles; image–matching; image–fusion.

Treatment codes

T Theoretical–or–mathematical;

X Experimental.

Language

English.

Publication type

Conference–paper.

Availability

CCCC: 1051–4651/02/\$17.00.

Digital object identifier

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Publication year

2002.

Publication date

20020000.

Edition

2002047.

Copyright statement

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Machine Vision Applications, Architectures, and Systems Integration V.

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0005509051 20070101.

Conference information

Machine Vision Applications, Architectures, and Systems Integration V,
Boston, MA, USA, 18–19 Nov. 1996.

Sponsor(s): SPIE.

Source

Proceedings of the SPIE – The International Society for Optical Engineering,
{Proc–SPIE–Int–Soc–Opt–Eng–USA}, 1996, vol. 2908, CODEN: PSISDG, ISSN: 0277–786X. Publisher:
SPIE–Int. Soc. Opt. Eng, USA.

Abstract

The following topics were dealt with: machine vision applications; developments in **high-speed** inspection using intelligent CCD cameras; **high-speed** electron beam data verification system using high– performance neural network accelerator board; optical system for real– **time** web–process defect inspection; sheep–pelt grading using laser scanning and pattern recognition; novel **high-speed** architecture for machine vision applications; novel RAM–based neural networks for object recognition; automated matching technique for identification of **fingerprints**; neural–network–based system for recognition of partially occluded shapes and patterns; using TDI camera with nonzero viewing angles for surface inspection; system for characterizing small fibers; vision–based coin inspection system; multiscale data analysis for leather defect detection; automatic machine vision for lace inspection; programmable CCD camera equipped with user–configurable video **rate** digital video processing for use in industrial inspection; surface segmentation of laser range **images** for automated facility mapping; new multiexpert architecture for high–performance object recognition; one–dimensional Fourier transform coefficients for rotation invariant texture classification; automated X–ray detection of contaminants in continuous food streams; parallel algorithms for **real–time tracking**; adaptive object's motion parameters evaluation in the presence of non–steady–state background by high–resolving TV observing system; research on rapid agile metrology for manufacturing based on **real–time** multitask operating system; improving the method of testing tensile strength of material by 3D **image**; compact optical correlator for machine vision with optically addressed bacteriorhodopsin spatial light modulator; height data from gradient maps; high–performance **image** processing system for powder mixture analysis; system for **high-speed** **image** sequence acquisition; high– **frame**–rate display system for study of motion perception; Prolog–based prototyping software for machine vision; automated generation of finite–state machine lookup tables for binary morphology; multimedia extensions to prototyping software for machine vision.

Descriptors

COMPUTER–VISION.

Classification codes

B0100 General–electrical–engineering–topics*;

B6140C **Optical**–information–image–and–video–signal–processing;

C1250 Pattern–recognition*;

C5260B Computer-vision-and-image-processing-techniques.

Keywords

machine-vision; **high-speed-inspection**; intelligent-CCD-cameras; electron-beam-data-verification-system; neural-network-accelerator-board; optical-system; **real-time-web-process-defect-inspection**; pattern-recognition; RAM-based-neural-networks; object-recognition; TDI-camera; multiscale-data-analysis; leather-defect-detection; programmable-CCD-camera; **laser-range-images**; one-dimensional-Fourier-transform; optical-correlator; **high-frame-rate-display-system**; Prolog-based-prototyping-software; finite-state-machine-lookup-tables.

Language

English.

Publication type

Conference-proceedings; Journal-paper.

Availability

CCCC: 96/\$6.00.

Publication year

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Publication date

19960000.

Edition

1997009.

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Maryland progress in image understanding.

Accession number & update

0005296715 20070101.

Conference information

Proceedings of 23rd **Image** Understanding Workshop, Monterey, CA, USA,
13–16 Nov. 1994.

Sponsor(s): Advanced Res. Projects Agency.

Source

Image Understanding Workshop. Proceedings, 1994, vol.1, p. 9–20 vol.1, 45 refs, pp. 2 vol.
xxiii+xv+1647. Publisher: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, San Francisco, CA, USA.

Author(s)

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Author affiliation

Aloimonos, Y., Chellappa, R., Davis, L.S., Rosenfeld, A., Comput. Vision Lab., Maryland Univ., College Park, MD, USA.

Abstract

Research in the Computer Vision Laboratory at Maryland deals with many aspects of computer vision, both basic and applied. Applied research on vision for unmanned ground vehicles and analysis of aerial **images** is described elsewhere in these Proceedings. This report reviews our other research in **image** understanding conducted at the Laboratory during the **period** February 1993–August 1994. The areas covered include purposive vision; navigation; motion analysis; recovery and **registration**; recognition and invariants; geometric properties and algorithms; nonoptical sensors and multisensor fusion; faces and **fingerprints**; and documents.

Descriptors

COMPUTER-VISION; **IMAGE-RECOGNITION**; MOTION-ESTIMATION.

Classification codes

B6140C Optical-information-image-and-video-signal-processing*;
C1250 Pattern-recognition*;
C5260B Computer-vision-and-image-processing-techniques.

Keywords

image-understanding; Computer-Vision-Laboratory; Maryland-progress;
computer-vision; navigation; motion-analysis; **image**-registration;
image-recovery; **image**-recognition; geometric-properties; nonoptical-
sensors; multisensor-fusion; **fingerprints**; documents.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Language

English.

Publication type

Conference-paper.

Publication year

1994.

Publication date

19940000.

Edition

1996024.

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A fingerprint image recognition method for network user identification.

Accession number & update

0004372884 20070101.

Conference information

Proceedings. ICCI '92. Fourth International Conference on Computing
and Information (Cat. No.92TH0448-1), Toronto, Ont., Canada, 28–30 May
1992.

Sponsor(s): IEEE; Natural Sci. Eng. Res. Council of Canada; York Univ.
Toronto; Laurentian Univ. Sudbury.

Source

Proceedings. ICCI '92. Fourth International Conference on Computing and Information (Cat.
No.92TH0448-1), 1992, p. 369–72, 3 refs, pp. xxviii+484, ISBN: 0-8186-2812-X. Publisher: IEEE
Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA.

Author(s)

Kobayashi-T. Editor(s): Koczkodaj-W-W, Lauer-P-E, Toptsis-A-A.

Author affiliation

Kobayashi, T., NTT Corp., Kanagawa, Japan.

Abstract

This paper proposes a software-oriented **fingerprint image** recognition method for user identification in
information network systems. In the scheme, the **registered fingerprint** information extracted from a
thinned binary **image** with 1-pixel line width is compared against the thinned input **fingerprint** binary
image with w-pixel line width ($w \geq 2$). Since minutiae of **fingerprints** are not used,
image reconstruction, which consumes much **time**, is unnecessary. Mechanisms to reduce the matching
time are shown. Applications for user identification of terminal users and cardholders of smart cards are
introduced.

Descriptors

AUTHORISATION; PATTERN-RECOGNITION; SECURITY-OF-DATA.

Classification codes

C6130S Data-security*;
C5260B Computer-vision-and-image-processing-techniques;
C5530 Pattern-recognition-and-computer-vision-equipment.

Keywords

fingerprint-image-recognition-method; network-user-identification;
software-oriented; information-network-systems; image-reconstruction;
smart-cards.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Language

English.

Publication type

Conference-paper.

Availability

CCCC: 0 8186 2812 X/92\$03.00.

Digital object identifier

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Publication year

1992.

Publication date

19920000.

Edition

1993011.

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Search Strategy

No.	Database	Search term	Info added since	Results
1	INZZ	(threshold OR limit) AND (increment OR decrement) AND image\$1	unrestricted	93
2	INZZ	track\$3 OR regist\$6 OR align\$4 OR stitch\$3	unrestricted	327018
3	INZZ	1 AND 2	unrestricted	5
4	INZZ	fingerprint\$1	unrestricted	6554
5	INZZ	sampl\$3 OR imag\$3 OR captur\$3 OR slice OR swath OR segment OR portion OR part OR piece	unrestricted	1975268
6	INZZ	4 AND 5	unrestricted	3975
7	INZZ	6 AND 2	unrestricted	366
8	INZZ	(threshold OR limit) AND (increment OR increase OR decrement OR decrease)	unrestricted	30866
9	INZZ	7 AND 8	unrestricted	1
10	INZZ	rate OR speed OR time OR delay OR period OR delta OR dt	unrestricted	2804069
11	INZZ	7 AND 10	unrestricted	127
12	INZZ	5 NEAR 10 AND 11	unrestricted	16

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